

Same idea, shorter sentences!



OBJECT PRONOUNS IN SPANISH

Replace, avoid repetition and speak more naturally

More natural Spanish!



1 DIRECT OBJECT (OD)

What? or whom?

The direct object receives the action of the verb directly. It can be a thing or a person.

What do you buy? What do you see?

Marta compra **el libro**.
Marta buys the book.
→ Marta **lo** compra.
Marta buys it.



2 INDIRECT OBJECT (OI)

To whom? or for whom?

The indirect object indicates the person who receives or benefits from the action.

To whom do you give it? Who receives it?

Doy un regalo **a Carlos**.
I give a present to Carlos.
→ **Le** doy un regalo.
I give him a present.



DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

Person	Pronoun	Example
yo	me	Veo la película. → Me la veo. (I watch it.)
tú	te	Tengo las llaves. → Te las doy. (I give them to you.)
él / ella / usted	lo / la	Compro el libro. → Lo compro. (I buy it.) Veo a María. → La veo. (I see her.)
nosotros/as	nos	Tenemos las entradas. → Nos las dan. (They give them to us.)
vosotros/as	os	Veo a mis amigos. → Os veo. (I see you.)
ellos / ellas / ustedes	los / las	Compro los billetes. → Los compro. (I buy them.)

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

Person	Pronoun	Example
yo	me	Escribo a mi madre. → Me escribo. (I write to my mother.)
tú	te	Doy un regalo a ti. → Te doy un regalo. (I give you a present.)
él / ella / usted	le	Doy las llaves a Carlos. → Le doy las llaves. (I give him the keys.)
nosotros/as	nos	Explico el ejercicio a nosotros. → Nos lo explica. (He explains it to us.)
vosotros/as	os	Envío un correo a vosotros. → Os envío un correo. (I send you an email.)
ellos / ellas / ustedes	les	Doy las fotos a mis padres. → Les doy las fotos. (I give them the photos.)

3 POSITION OF PRONOUNS

They usually go before the conjugated verb. With an infinitive, they can go before or after it.

Lo compro.
(I buy it.)

La veo.
(I see her.)

Lo quiero comprar.
(I want to buy it.)

Quiero comprar**lo**.
(I want to buy it.)

4 TWO PRONOUNS TOGETHER

When **le** or **les** come before **lo**, **la**, **los** or **las**, they change to **se**.

Doy el libro **a** Marta.
→ **Se lo** doy.
(I give it to her.)

Envío las fotos **a** mis padres.
→ **Se las** envío.
(I send them to them.)

le + lo → **se lo**

le + la → **se la**

les + los → **se los**

les + las → **se las**

5 COMMON IRREGULARS

The object pronouns also work with irregular verbs.

Tengo que hacerlo. I have to do it.

Voy a decírselo. I'm going to tell him/her.

Puedo ayudarte. I can help you.

Quiero explicárselo. I want to explain it to him/her.

Vengo a verlo. I'm coming to see him/her.

6 QUICK COMPARISON

	Direct object (OD)	Indirect object (OI)
Question	What? / Whom?	To whom? / For whom?
Function	Receives the action	Person who receives or benefits
Pronouns (3rd person)	lo, la, los, las	le, les
Example	Veo a Carlos. → Lo veo. (I see him.)	Doy un regalo a Carlos. → Le doy un regalo. (I give him a present.)

7 TIPS TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Identify the function (What? / To whom?).
- ✓ Pay attention to gender and number (lo, la, los, las).
- ✓ Remember: **le/les** → **se** with lo, la, los, las.
- ✓ The pronoun usually goes **before** the verb.
- ✓ With an infinitive, it can go before or after.
- ✓ Practise with real examples.

8 COMMON MISTAKES

- ✗ **Le lo** doy.
→ **Se lo** doy. (not "Le lo doy")
- ✗ Veo a Marta. → **La** veo.
(not "Le veo")
- ✗ Compro las entradas. → **Las** compro.
(not "Lo compro")
- ✗ Quiero **lo** comprar.
→ **Lo** quiero comprar. / Quiero comprar**lo**.



Practice makes progress!

Do the exercises and start using object pronouns with confidence.

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